



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HAMMOND, J. L. and HAMMOND, BARBARA. *The Town Labourer 1760-1832.* Pp. xi, 346. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1917.

In the ANNALS for July, 1912 the reviewer had the privilege of calling attention to a previous volume, *The Village Labourer*, by these authors. The high standards set in the first work are maintained in the present study. It is scholarly and accurate; careful references being given to the authorities cited. It is very readable and full of human interest. The authors are to be congratulated upon their success in telling us of the life of the working people during one of the most important eras in English history. The problems created by changing industrial conditions are carefully analyzed and the mental attitude of the various groups clearly set forth. In fact, I think that this fair statement of the motives actuating the governing class, masters and workmen is probably the greatest contribution the authors have made.

From the rise of the manufacturing town, the book proceeds to describe the administration of justice, the rise of the trade unions, the employment of children in mills and mines. Attention then is turned to the attitude of the rich, their conscience, their philanthropy. Next follows the consideration of the resources of the poor, their spirit of union and religion, their ambitions. Incidentally considerable light is thrown upon various more or less well known personages.

The volume will be of interest and value to all who are concerned with industrial history or who desire to know more of the backgrounds of important social questions.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

LOCK, R. H. *Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity and Evolution.* (Fourth edition, revised by L. Doncaster.) Pp. xxiv, 336. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1916.

The purpose of the new revision of this work has been to make the smallest number of changes "consistent with giving a true idea of the present state of our knowledge." It is designed primarily to give a summarized description of the field of variation, heredity and evolution from the viewpoint of Mendelism. The terminology is somewhat simplified to serve the purposes of the general reader as well as the scientific public. The book is a useful summary of the field discussed from an up-to-date point of view.

J. G. S.

RICHMOND, MARY E. *Social Diagnosis.* Pp. 511. Price, \$2.00. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1917.

No task could be more difficult than that which Miss Richmond has undertaken; the reduction of the "rule of thumb" knowledge of case workers to a statement of the general principles on which all good case work, whether with the widow, the neglected child, or the homeless man, must rest.

This book is the ripe product of fifteen years of study and experience of one who has done much to develop and standardize methods of social case work. Social workers have waited for the publication with eagerness, and have found in it just the summary of the common knowledge, the fundamentals of case diag-